



A.N.D.F.H.G. Inc. News Sheet

Issue 112 – Nov. 2021

ELECTED COMMITTEE 2021-2022

PRESIDENT	Peter Applebee
VICE PRESIDENT	Ivan Randall
SECRETARY	Suzanne Smith
TREASURER	Suzanne Smith
MIN/SECRETARY	Tammy Martin

GENERAL COMMITTEE MEMBERS

Jeff Cook
Helen Stein
Colin Withall
Margaret Flaiban
Lynda Winter
Barb Grimmond
Peter Applebee
Margaret Flaiban

APPOINTMENTS

AUDITOR	Shirley Bulley
---------	----------------

FAMILY TREE MAKER CONVENER

LEGACY USERS GROUP CONVENER

Hello Members,

This will be the last newsletter before Christmas, so we hope you enjoy the stories and articles that have been put into this quarter's newsletter. As you can see the Committee has been busy putting it together for you. We were pleased to see such a good turnout of members for Peter's talk on the Resource Directory on Saturday 23rd October, and hope it inspired you to come and use it. As you can appreciate, a lot of work has been put into this Directory, so a big thank you to our President for his hard work and expertise in putting it together, also to those who assisted in the process.

November is just around the corner, and as usual, we will be having our Christmas break up barbeque before we close up Ann Street for the holiday season. We hope to see as many of our members as possible on that day, which will be on **Saturday 27th November at 1.00 pm.** We will let you know more in the next couple of weeks for that in our monthly bulletin.

Now is the time to clean up your family history files before we all get busy for Christmas, so come along and get help from the volunteers on hand. Our two sub-groups will still be meeting in November, so come along and be part of these groups, before 2022.

Thank You.

Regards ANDFHG

Disclaimer

The Adelaide Northern Districts Family History Group Inc. does not accept any responsibility for the opinions or the accuracy of the information contained in this newsletter

All in one place – ANDFHG Resource Directory.

Introduced to our membership on 23rd of October and now available on our Research computers or shared across our Intranet within our building. Once set up members can access 95% of our resources via our network on their own laptops.

It brings together our Book and Microfiche Library Catalogue, E-Library, Searchable Databases, Searchable PDF Documents and Web Site Resources into one point of access.

The screenshot displays the ANDFHG Resource Directory web application. The interface includes a navigation menu with tabs for Australia, United Kingdom, New Zealand, India, Canada, USA, General Information, and Quick Notes. The main content area shows a list of cemeteries with links to their respective pages. A sidebar on the left displays a list of book numbers. The top of the page features a search bar and a 'File' menu.

ANDFHG Book no
658
723
782
92
121
130
180
186
274
297
298
326
327
328
329

Cemeteries
Thursday, 23 September, 2021 10:18 AM

- [Aldinga Methodist Cemetery](#)
- [Aldinga St.Anns C/E Cemetery](#)
- [Alford Cemetery](#)
- [American River Cemetery K.I](#)
- [Arthurton Cemetery](#)
- [Auburn Cemetery](#)
- [Auburn St John's Churchyard Cemetery](#)
- [Bathurst Wesleyan Methodist Cemetery](#)

Taylor & Forgie
Funeral Directors
Gawler's Oldest Funeral Directors
Their Searchable Database 1903 - 1904

[Adelaide Plains Burial Re](#)

Exception: Some programs require a 32-bit computer to run, these will only function on our in-house Computers.

Library Revamp.

Whilst revamping our library recently, we found a facsimile of a diary, which was handwritten by an unknown male passenger on the "British Enterprise" in 1877. The ship left London on 12th January and sailed to Plymouth, England where more passengers embarked. It left England on Saturday 20th January 1877, its destination Port Adelaide South Australia. After a rough voyage, the ship arrived on Tuesday 3rd April 1877 with more than 440 government assisted migrants who had to remain at the Port Adelaide anchorage for a month in quarantine with Smallpox.

The facsimile is four pages long, with a beginning but no real ending except its quarantine status. The author of the diary is not named, but the content is interesting. There are a few spelling mistakes, some of which have been corrected, but it is written in the Victorian era, so we can forgive the author for doing his best whoever he was.

" P1. Voyage from Plymouth to Adelaide South Australia in ship British Enterprise, sailed from Plymouth on Friday January the twelfth 1877 the day was fair and the seas very calm the ship was tugged out by a steamtug past the breakwaters. There was about 500 Emigrants on board and 26 Able Bodied Seamen we were sea sick for a short time

after we set sail. I was not sick at all but my wife and children were very ill for eight or ten days some of the Emmigrants were only ill for 3 or 4 days. Jan 17th we had a storm which blew against us drove the ship out of her course and brought us near the coast of Spain, but the next morning we had a fair wind and the ship sailed at the rate of 14 miles an hour. we had a sharp squall a few nights after which upset our tins and things all on the floor. But nothing serious happened we had fine weather after this and got on very well. There was a baby buried on the 18th of January. On Saturday January 27th one of the sailors died after a short illness and was buried on Sunday Morning about eight o'clock in the morning, he was laid in one of the life boats on the side of the ship wrapped in some Canvas and covered with the Union Jack Flag the bell was tolled and after the burial service was read the corpse was let down into the water and sank out of sight. About this part of the voyage we saw several kind of fishes, among them was the flying fish which are very small and when they are flying they look like swallows there was one flew on deck so we had a good meal of it. There were the sailing fish they are also very small but when they hoist there two little sails which are generally pink and blue they present a very beautiful appearance. Then we saw some large fish called porpoises with heads on them like a pig, they are very long and jump out of one wave into another. We also saw several kinds of Birds some of them were black but I do not know their names; On Feby the 2nd the letters were sent on board a ship bound for England. On the 3rd another child died in the night, my wife put it ready for sewing up in Canvass that was buried in the same way as the sailor. On Sunday the 4th the Church Service was stopped by a disturbance with the Catholicks. They have a service amongst themselves at the same time that the Protestant service is being held on deck, but they are down below in the Hatchway & the young women are locked down in their own place. It appears that during the service one of the young women fainted when the young Irishmen made a rush to the door of the hatchway and one of them broke the lock off and told the captain that if he would not open the door, he would do it himself. The Captain at once went in the Cabin and brought out his revolver then he called the ships crew and ordered them to seize the man and put him in Irons They laid hold of him but he said that he would not submit to be put in Irons. The Captain then presented his revolver at the mans head (pge 2) and said if he spoke another word it should be his last – then he told him that if he or any of the passengers or if all the Irish should make the least attempt at Muttiney he was quite shure that everyone of the crew as well as the Englishmen would stick to him till the last second as they had plenty of firearms beside a small Cannon on board. This frightened them and they promised not to do the like again if the captain would pass it over, so he shook hands with the man and said he would forgive him this time. The captain is a very nice man & he is very strict. This also was the day we commenced to cross the line the heat was so very intense that we could scarcely bear any of our cloths on and were glad to go in any sort of a place so that we might be in the shade from the sun. Feb 6 – a great demonstration among the Sailors took place today according to a custom they have when they cross the line the proceedings were as follows – the Sailors were dressed for the occasion and each of them had their respective parts to act at 4 o'clock in the afternoon one of the sailors hailed the ship from one end of the vessel pretending to be on another ship passing by he was answered by the skipper and the whole of the crew were invited to come on board our vessel then the carriage was drawn down the main deck with the great sea King and Queen followed by the Barber and his wife and the doctor and the sergeant of the Police with a dozen of police Constables and last of all the Band of Music which consisted of one tin whistle one small mouthpiece and some old tins they found in the store, so you may guess what sort of music it was having walked up and down the deck. They took their places on the platform erected for the purpose and the Barber began to shave every one in the crew that had never crossed the line before. The first lather was dark paint the second a little darker the next was black tar which he called a black draught then the Barber said the man had fainted and the Doctor gave him some soothing syrup which was a good thumping with the

pot and which was a long piece of canvass stuffed with flour then they gave him a pill and tumbled him into the water where there were several sailors representing the bears ready to give him a good scrubbing. There were four or five treated in this way and two or three paid the fine of five shillings. Then they made a collection in aid of the sailors to conclude with. On Tuesday the 13th February passed an Island on the Western side at a distance of four miles its name was Trinidad it was a fine sight but we could only see the rocks at the side we passed. It is not inhabited but there is a church on the summit of one of the peaks so that it may have been inhabited some time ago.

(3) There is a great number of birds on it and some animals have been seen. Feby. 17. There was a very large fish seen about 15 feet long it was said to be a species of the whale. On the 19th a bad kind of small pox broke out among the Sailors there were eleven of them took in the Hospital but not attacked the emigrants as yet. The weather continued fine not much wind. There are several children affected with chicken pox and whooping cough. Fby 23rd Scarlet Fever broke out among the emigrants chiefly with the children -

March 2 a fine little boy died from the effects of fever on the third a child was born a little girl they have named Elizabeth Margrat Enterprise Collony. Small pox abating several of the sailors let out of hospital. March 9th a little son was born and they are going to name him* Sea Born John Coulter on the 10th another child died suffering from decline. March 11th. There were four Albertrosses caught with the hook and line one of them would be about the size of three good geese. The Doctor has got the frame of one of them – all the flesh striped off it and another to be stuffed the breasts and wings were distributed about. One of the pigs got loose and when the men went to catch him he jumped overboard and was drowned. March 12th. There was another child died from Scarlet Fever and was buried the same day the same way as the others. There are still many children and women very ill. March 13th. The ship is rocking very much yesterday and today but we are going along fine at the rate of 12 miles an hour. There was a very large shark seen following the ship on the 14th. Today there is a woman gone in hospital suffering from Small Pox there are still children breaking out with Measels one whole family of four children very ill. 16th One of the four dead. The ship is going along splendid at the rate of fourteen miles an hour. 17th. Another child of the same family dead other two very ill. Today being 17th of March all the Irish People have got a piece of green representing the Shamrock pinned in their hats and coats walking up and down deck all that they are short of is the Whisky. On the 7th March a Steamer passed us on her way to Melbourne named the Durham close enough for us to speak to the passengers on board. (4) March 22nd there is a deal of sickness Scarlet Fever prevailing among the children two took in hospital. 23rd at ½ past eight that night another son is born his name is Thomas Henry Seaborn Riches 24th Another child born a little girl mother and child doing well. 27th There was a large drove of fishes seen by a number of sailors and passengers supposed to be sharks. The weather still very fine the ship going on well. We are anxiously looking out for land every day. 29th One of the Single men was helping the Sailors to get the ancors up and got his hand in the blocks and broke one of his fingers and smashed two others. Sickness abating a little the Steward out of the hospital.

April 1- Another child died this morning from Measels this evening a shark 8 feet long shewed himself he went around the ship three times The Mate tried to catch him but one of the sailors struck him with the Harpoon so he made himself scarce and was not seen afterwards. 2nd April Another child dead. Sister to the one yesterday of the same complaint. Doctor took to his bed yesterday is still very ill. The ship is scarcely moving. We are all anxiously waiting to see land. A large drove of porpoises are playing around the ship today. 3rd April Just sighted Kangaroo Island. Doctor worse – Wednesday morning April 4th Ship ancoured down. Another child died from Measels. Ships flag hoisted for assistant Doctor our doctor got Gastric Fever. 5th Ship in Quarantine yellow flags put all around it. Board of Health Officer took wrong report ashore said that a great many were

suffering from Small Pox. 7th five pounds was collected from another ship in Quarantine to buy fruits for Emmigrants - were distributed amongst us this afternoon. Fresh meat and vegetables bought from ports 9th 2 adults and 6 children taken to the Hulk Hospital.” (this is the end of the 4 pages).

The long passenger list can be viewed at <https://archives.sa.gov.au/passenger-lists?page=16>

*footnote : A search of the Digger Disks brought up a child by the name of and confirmed through the new Resource Directory as ALBERT VICTOR SEABORN COULTER born 1877-03-10 Father John Coulter, Mother Mary Ann Blair. They settled in Two Wells. The original passenger list shows a child called William Coulter, 1 year old who died on the voyage. So, Albert was born on board ship, but his brother William died 3 weeks later. The other children named in the diary are not on the list of births.

BRITISH ENTERPRISE

Port of departure: Plymouth **Date of departure:** 12 January 1877
Port of arrival: Adelaide **Date of arrival:** 4 April 1877

Emigrants embarking: 440, including 107 children and infants; 175 English, 15 Scots, 186 Irish

Surgeon: Tom Henry Sawtell

Deaths on board: 11

Name	Sex	Age	Date	Cause of death
Perrow, John	M	7 mths	12 January	Marasmus
Daniells, George	M	13 mths	3 February	Diarrhoea
Durie, David	M	1	25 February	Measles
Palmer, William H	M	6 mths	9 March	Marasmus
Hardwick, Albert J	M	1	13 March	Measles
Creery, Patrick	M	1	16 March	Marasmus
Creery, Bernard	M	2	17 March	Measles
Williams, Georgiana H	F	2	1 April	Measles
Williams, Caroline	F	1	2 April	Measles
Coalter/Coulter, William	M	1	5 April	Measles
Williams, John C	M	6 mths	10 April	Marasmus
Deaths after lay days expired:				
Palmer, Caroline	F	2	16 April	Whooping cough & convulsions
Farrell, Edmond/Tarl, Edward ?	M	3/2	23 April	Scarlatina
Ethell/Ethel, Robert	M	8	26 April	Scarlatina
Jarred, Thomas	M	25	4 May	Small Pox

Births on board: 4

Names of parents	Date of birth	Sex of child	Name of child
Cornell, Honoria/Norah (nee Ryan) and Thomas	1 March	F	
Coalter/Coulter, Mary Ann (nee Blair) and John	10 March	M	
Richens, Elizabeth Jane (nee Connolly) and Thomas	23 March	F	
McCormick, Bridget (nee Blair) and Christopher	24 March	F	

Note: Edward Tarl, aged 3, does not appear on the passenger list, although the name is listed in the surgeon's report.

Lists of assisted immigrants: SRSA, GRG 35/48a/77/13.
 Immigrant ships' papers: SRSA, GRG 35/48/1877/*British Enterprise*.

A snippet of news from the South Australian Register (Adelaide, SA 1839-1900) Thursday 30th December 1897 at Virginia.

Tuesday

A fire broke out yesterday on the farm of Mr. A. King. Fortunately, Mr. James Nutt, who was reaping a quarter of a mile away, observed the smoke and immediately jumped off his machine and ran with all speed to the spot. The flames had then been in close contact with a large shed which contained Mr. King's farm implements, vehicles, &c., and his only stack of hay, all of which would have been destroyed if Mr. Nutt had been half a minute later. It appears the children had secured some lucifers and had set fire to some dry rubbish and bark while their father was away with his team carting hay to the tram at Walkerville. The day was very hot, and nothing could have prevented the whole place being destroyed if help had not been at once at hand.

More interesting information from the North Road Cemetery

“THE LEG”



Located on Plots 2026-2027 in Path 5 North are two intriguing headstones that bear the name EYRE and a carving of an armoured leg. One headstone is that of Frederick James Eyre and his wife Mary King. The other is of his sister, Elizabeth Medcalf (nee Eyre).



Frederick James Eyre was an importer of Chemist's goods, operating as "Agencies and Indent Co." from the British Medical Association's Building in Hindmarsh Square. Initially very successful, Eyre expanded his business in 1924, taking on extra staff. This was the beginning of his downfall, however, and his business was declared bankrupt in 1926. Frederick died suddenly later that year on September 29 at the age of 64 years.

After some research, the origins of "The Leg" were uncovered. The armoured leg is the coat of arms of a branch of the Eyre family, and several legends as to its origin exist. It is documented that the surname Eyre evolved from the names L'Eyr or le Heyr. The romantic legend of the Coat of Arms is based on the Battle of Hastings in 1066. It is said that a man by the name of Truelove came to the assistance of William the Conqueror when he had been thrown from his horse. His helmet had been crushed across his face, impairing his breathing. Truelove removed the helmet,

restoring William's breathing.

William then decreed that Truelove would from then on be known as L'Eyr, for he had given him air to breathe. At the conclusion of the battle William enquired after L'Eye, and learned that he had lost his leg in the battle, which led to the coat of arms bearing "human leg in armour, couped at the thigh, quarterly argent and sable spurred..."

Another legend is that Humphrey le Heyr of Broham lost his leg while rescuing Richard the Lionheart at the siege of Ascalon. The coat of arms of the couped leg was granted to him in remembrance of the occasion. Whichever legend is true, or whatever the origins may be, this coat of arms is certainly a unique one.

IRENE BONNIN : THE DIARY OF A WW1 ARMY NURSE

Irene returned to Adelaide in her retirement. She never married and had devoted her life to her nursing career. She died on 27 February 1971 at the age of 86. She is buried in Plot 2403, Path 9 North.



Irene Gertrude Hillier Bonnini was one of many Australian nurses that served overseas during the First World War. Her Service Record is sparse, indicating only that she served at the 1st Australian General Hospital in Heliopolis in Egypt, and served in France for 7 months in 1916 before transferring to the 3rd Australian Auxiliary Hospital in Dartford, England. What makes Irene's story unique is the diary and many photographs which she left behind.

Born in New Glenelg on 12 September 1884, Irene trained at Calvary Hospital in North Adelaide. She enlisted on 12 June 1915 and travelled to Melbourne the next day in preparation for embarkment. Being a devout Anglican, Irene spent much time at St. Peter's Church in Eastern Hill over the 4 days before embarking aboard the "Wandilla" on 17 June. Sailing for Fremantle, Irene suffered from seasickness, and was pleased with the two day break

there before sailing for Egypt on 25 June.

Arriving in Egypt on 17 July, Irene was initially feeling very depressed and homesick. She was able to spend some time sightseeing before finally commencing duty at the 1st Australian General Hospital in Heliopolis. She enjoyed her time in Egypt, and although she worked long shifts, she found time to visit many famous landmarks on her days off.

Irene sailed for France on 30 March 1916 from Alexandria, once again suffering from seasickness.

Arriving in Marseilles on 5th April, all cameras were required to be handed in, so there are no photos of her time in France. After 7 months in France, Irene embarked again for England on 7 October 1916. She found her time in France extremely stressful and was very happy to be leaving. Arriving at Southampton on the next day, Irene spent the rest of the war working at the 3rd Australian Auxiliary Hospital. Irene returned to Adelaide in January 1919 and was discharged on 9 June 1919. She returned to Melbourne in the late 1920's where she again attended St Peter's church in Eastern Hill. Her name was added to the St Peter's Honour Board at this time, which explains why it is out of order as an addendum. A transcription of her diary can be read here:

https://archival.collections.slsa.sa.gov.au/.../PRG621_21...

Is it really genuine?

Following is the contents of a conversation between a client and a representative of Word Perfect support desk.

This is a genuine text, from a record of a telephony system.

The client support employee has been fired, and the client is now prosecuting the company for insulting and not providing support according to the contract between them:

"WordPerfect Technical Desk, may I help you?"

"Yes, well, I'm having trouble with WordPerfect."

"What sort of trouble?"

"Well, I was typing along, and all of a sudden the words went away."

"Went away?"

"They disappeared."

"Hmm. So what does your screen look like now?"

"Nothing."

"Nothing."

"It's blank; it won't accept anything that I type."

"Are you still in WordPerfect, or did you get out?"

"How do I tell?"

"Can you see the C: prompt on the screen?"

"What's a sea-prompt?"

"Never mind. Can you move the cursor around on the screen?"

"There isn't any cursor. I told you, it won't accept anything I type!"

"Does your monitor have a power indicator?"

"What's a monitor?"

"It's the thing with the screen on it that looks like a TV. Does it have a little light that tells you when it's on?"

"I don't know."

"Well, then look on the back of the monitor and find where the power cord goes into it. Can you see that?"

"Yes, I think so."

"Great. Follow the cord to the plug, and tell me if it's plugged into the wall."

".....Yes, it is."

"When you were behind the monitor, did you notice that there were two cables plugged into the back of it not just one?"

"No."

"Well, there are. I need you to look back there again and find the other cable."

".....Okay, here it is."

Follow it for me, and tell me if it's plugged securely into the back of the computer."

"I can't reach."

"Uh-huh. Well, can you see if it is?"

"No."

"Even if you put your knee on something and lean way over?"

"Oh, it's not because I don't have the right angle. It's because it's dark."

"Dark?"

"Yes, the office light is off, and the only light I have is coming in from the window."

"Well, turn on the office light then."

"I can't."

"Why not?"

"Because there's a power outage."

"A power outage? Aha, Okay, we've got it licked now. Do you still have the boxes and manuals and packing stuff your computer came it?"

"Well, yes. I keep them in the closet."

"Good. Go get them, and unplug your system and pack it up just like it was when you got it. Then take it back to the store you bought it from."

"Really? Is it that bad?"

"Yes, I'm afraid it is."

"Well, all right then. What do I tell them?"

"Tell them you're too damn stupid to own a computer."

Currency Conversion

Some of you might remember the transition in 1966 from the English currency to the Australian Dollar system. There is a website put out by the Reserve Bank showing conversions.

<https://www.rba.gov.au/calculator/index.jsp>

The above link is a helpful converter to compare money values from the past into modern day currency. Before 1966, Australia used the English currency of pounds, shillings and pence. For example, a basket of goods and services valued at £ 5. 5s. 5d. (Five Pounds, Five Shillings and Five pence) in 1910 would in calendar year 1950 cost £14 2s 1d.

£ = the old Pound sign

s = the old Shilling sign

d = the old pence sign.

£5 5s 5d is roughly equivalent to **\$10.54**

£14. 2s 1d is roughly equivalent to **\$28.21**



Adelaide Northern Districts Family History Group Inc.

Committed in Promoting Family History Research